

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Worthing Sixth Form College, Bolsover Road, Worthing, West Sussex**



**Project No. 3255  
Site Code: WCB 08  
ASE Report No. 2008041  
OASIS id: archaeol6-42174**

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**April 2008**

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
Worthing Sixth Form College, Bolsover Road,  
Worthing, West Sussex**

**Planning Ref: 07/1229/OUT**

**NGR 512335, 103290**

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**April 2008**

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## **Abstract**

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Worthing Sixth Form College, Bolsover Road, Worthing, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> April 2008 on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd. Twenty-four trenches, all measuring 20 metres in length by 1.8 metres in width were excavated across the area of proposed development.*

*The underlying natural brickearth was encountered at a maximum height of 7.53m OD to the north of the area of investigation (Trench 1) falling away to 7.16 m OD to the south-east corner of the area of investigation (Trench 16).*

*The earliest identifiable activity on the site was Bronze Age in date. The termini of two large linear features and a smaller linear feature lay to the north, within Trenches 1 and 4. These features represent agricultural activity, dated by finds of pottery sherds and fire cracked flint within their fills.*

*A separate phase of activity, dating to the Roman period, lay to the south of the site. A series of linear features, postholes and pits (Trenches 18, 19, 22 and 23) relate to possible occupation of this area. Dating evidence in the form of sherds of Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of these features.*

*Other post-medieval or modern levelling deposits were encountered, mainly in the centre of the area of investigation. These deposits relate to the modern use of this area as allotments and later as a sports field in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology UCL, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Worthing Sixth Form College, Bolsover Road, Worthing, West Sussex, (centred NGR 512335,103290), (Figure 1) in advance of redevelopment on the land.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The site is situated on a level sports field adjacent to the Sixth Form College. Further sports fields border the site to the east while residential properties lie on its northern extent. A railway line runs across the southern extent of the site. The site covers an area of approximately 12480 sq. metres.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheets 318/333) shows the site lies on Brickearth deposits overlying the Upper/Middle Chalk.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 The work is being carried out in response to the conclusions of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) of the site carried out by CgMs Consulting Ltd (2007) and discussions with the West Sussex County Council's Senior Archaeologist, Mark Taylor. The evaluation is being carried out as predetermination works ahead of a full planning application (Ref: 07/1229/OUT).
- 1.3.2 Following the advice of the West Sussex County Council's Senior Archaeologist, Mark Taylor (in the County Council's capacity as advisor to Local Planning Authorities on archaeological planning matters), the applicant was required to perform an archaeological evaluation to determine the character and quality of the archaeological remains on the site. A Specification (CgMs 2008) for the work was produced by CgMs Consulting Ltd and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE in response to it. Both documents were duly approved by Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologist, (WSCC) prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork.

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The Aims and Objectives of the evaluation were laid out in the Specification (CgMs 2008) and Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2008) and are reproduced below with due acknowledgement.
- 1.4.2 (a) To determine whether surviving archaeological remains extend across the development site.
- (b) To investigate the character date and quality of ancient remains and deposits.
- (c) To investigate how they might be affected by the development of the site.

- (d) To determine whether important remains are present, which should be considered for preservation *in situ*
- (e) To explore what options should be considered for mitigation.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of April 2008. On-site assistance was provided by Chris Russel, Caroline Russell and Shaiful Idzwan Shahidan. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Period Overview**

2.1.1 An archaeological desk based assessment of the site was prepared by Richard Meager of CgMs Consulting Ltd (2007) and is summarised below, with consideration to known archaeological sites and findspots within a 750 metre radius of the site, discussed by period.

#### **2.1.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age**

While no Palaeolithic or Mesolithic has been uncovered in the surrounding areas there has been various find spots of both Neolithic and Bronze age material. Two Neolithic Axes, both west of the site at Durrington (SMR ref 3300-MWS359) and at Goring-by-Sea (SMR ref 3324-MWS298) have been identified. Further to these finds, a Late Bronze Age two piece axe head was found to the north east of the site at Castle Road (SMR ref 3310-MWS5627) and a Bronze Age flint was discovered just north-west of the site on the Field Place Estate (SMR ref 3277-MWS342).

#### **2.1.3 Iron Age and Roman**

A known Iron Age and Roman-British site was found to the north of the site at Ringmer Road, Castle Road and Harefield Avenue (SMR ref 3226-MWS300). A further hoard of Roman coins was uncovered in 1907 at Courtlands Brickyard at Goring-by-Sea, west of the site (SMR ref 3223-MWS3323). Roman pottery has been found at Friars Walk at West Tarring, to the east of the site (SMR ref 3260-MWS328).

#### **2.1.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

No finds of Anglo-Saxon or Medieval date have been found within the vicinity of the site. This area is believed to have been open fields during these periods.

#### **2.1.5 Post-Medieval and Modern**

A large amount of post-medieval material was found just to the east of the site at the end of Friars Walk, including flint, slate, pottery, bone and glass (SMR ref: 5940-MWS4983). A brickworks was also located to the north of the site, as shown on the 1827 Ordnance survey map (SMR ref: 6123-MWS4787).

## **2.2 Map Regression**

2.2.1 A map regression exercise has indicated that the site lay within an open field from 1813 to 1911/12 until it was relabelled 'Allotment Gardens' up until 1969. The use of the site changed in the 1970's with the construction of Worthing High School for Boys and the area being used as a playing fields. No further change of use or construction was noted during recent Ordnance Survey Maps.

## **2.3 Geophysics**

- 2.3.1 A geophysical survey of the site, using a fluxgate gradiometer, was completed by Archaeology South-East in July 2007 (see Appendix 1). The survey revealed a number of magnetic anomalies which relate to modern interference of the playing fields such as drains and levelling activities. Two anomalies to the east of the site as well as scattered thermoremnant and magnetic material were of potential interest as archaeological activity.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 Twenty-four trenches, measuring 20 metres in length and 1.8 metres in width were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Figure 2). The trench locations were accurately located using offsets from known positions and a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS). The location of the trenches were arranged in order to excavate a 5% sample of the site and were agreed with Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologist (WSCC), prior to the commencement of excavation.
- 3.2 The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.4 A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

#### **3.6 Archive Summary**

Number of Contexts	135 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	6 drawing sheets
Bulk Samples	22 bulk samples
Photographs	154 (monochrome, colour sides, digital)
Bulk finds	1 box
Environmental flots/residue	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 was orientated in a north to south direction and was located to the north of the area of investigation (Figure 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10 m	7.79m
1002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16 m	7.69m
1003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.53m
1004	Fill	Fill of Linear	1.49 m	1.4 m	0.3 m	7.46m
1005	Cut	Cut of Linear	1.49 m	1.4 m	0.3 m	7.46m
1006	Fill	Fill of Linear	4.62 m	1.05 m	0.45 m	7.42m
1007	Cut	Cut of Linear	4.62 m	1.05 m	0.45 m	7.42m

#### 4.1.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**1003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.40 OD to the south of the trench and 7.67 OD to the north of the trench. A layer of subsoil (**1002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil (**1001**).

The termini of two linear features were discovered within the trench, both cutting into the natural. They were both orientated in a north-east to south-west direction with a gap of approximately 2m between them (Fig 3).

Linear [**1005**] had gradual sloping sides and a flat base and was squared off at its terminus to the north-east. The single fill was a mid orangish brown silt (**1004**), containing a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Linear [**1007**] had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave profile and was rounded off at its terminus to the south-west. The single fill was a mid orange brown silt (**1006**).

### 4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the north-east corner of the area of investigation (Fig 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12 m	7.79m
2002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19 m	7.67m
2003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.48m

#### 4.2.2 Summary

A layer of subsoil (**2002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil. It reached a depth of 0.19 metres before reaching the natural (**2003**).

The natural brickearth (**2003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.44 m OD to the east of the trench and 7.51 m OD to the west of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

### 4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Trench 3 was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction and was located to the north-east corner of the area of investigation (Fig 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
3001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.11 m	7.68m
3002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26 m	7.57m
3003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.31m

#### 4.3.2 Summary

A layer of subsoil (**3002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil (**3001**). It reached a depth of 0.26 metres before reaching the natural (**3003**).

The natural brickearth (**3003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.24 m OD to the north-east of the trench and 7.38 m OD to the south-west of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

### 4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Trench 4 was orientated in a north to south direction and was located to the north-east corner of the area of investigation (Figure 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40 m	7.87m
4002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19 m	7.47m
4003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.28m
4004	Cut	Cut of Linear	0.92 m	0.52 m	0.09 m	7.20m
4005	Fill	Fill of Linear	0.92 m	0.52 m	0.09 m	7.20m

#### 4.4.2 Summary



The natural brickearth **(4003)**, a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed at 7.28 m OD across the trench. A layer of subsoil **(4002)**, a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil **(4001)**.

A single feature **[4004]** was uncovered in the northern half of the trench, truncating the natural. It was orientated in a north-south direction and was quite small in size. It had gently sloping sides and was irregular in plan and profile. The single fill was a light orange brown clay with occasional manganese inclusions **(4005)**.

#### **4.5 Trench 5**

4.5.1 Trench 5 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the north-east corner of the area of investigation (Figure 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
5001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10 m	7.77m
5002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30 m	7.67m
5003	Layer	Redeposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.10 m	7.37m
5004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.27m

##### **4.5.2 Summary**

The natural brickearth **(5004)**, a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.10 m OD to the east of the trench and 7.43 m OD to the west of the trench.

A layer of redeposited natural, a light orange brown clayey silt **(5003)**, was observed overlaying the natural **(5004)**. It contained occasional pieces of flint nodules, post-medieval pottery and animal bone inclusions.

Layer **(5003)** was truncated by a linear, running across the trench in a north to south direction. Upon investigation this linear was found to be a modern field drain. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

#### **4.6 Trench 6**

4.6.1 Trench 6 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the north of the area of investigation (Figure 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
6001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.31 m	7.89m

6002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13 m	7.58m
6003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.45m

#### 4.6.2 Summary

A layer of subsoil (**6002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil (**6001**). It reached a depth of 0.26 metres before reaching the natural (**6003**).

The natural brickearth (**6003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.39 m OD to the east of the trench and 7.52 m OD to the west of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

### 4.7 Trench 7

4.7.1 Trench 7 was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction and was located to the north-west corner of the area of investigation (Figure 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
7001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29 m	7.83m
7002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14 m	7.54m
7003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.40m
7004	Cut	Cut of Pit	1.07 m	0.51 m	0.07 m	7.59m
7005	Fill	Fill of Pit	1.07 m	0.51 m	0.07 m	7.59m

#### 4.7.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**7003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.28 OD to the north-east of the trench and 7.51 OD to the south-west of the trench, truncating the natural. A layer of subsoil (**7002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil (**7001**).

A single sub-circular pit [**7004**] was uncovered towards the northern end of the trench. It was very shallow in depth and concave in profile with smoothly sloping sides, possibly suggesting that the feature had been truncated (Fig 4).

The single fill of a pit was a mid greyish/orangish brown silty clay which contained some small traces of ceramic building material (CBM) and charcoal inclusions (**7005**).

### 4.8 Trench 8

4.8.1 Trench 8 was orientated in a north-west to south-east direction and was located to the west of the area of investigation.

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
8001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19 m	7.70m
8002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15 m	7.51m
8003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.36m

#### 4.8.2 Summary

A layer of subsoil (**8002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil. It reached a depth of 0.26 metres before reaching the natural (**8003**).

The natural brickearth (**8003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.26 OD to the north-west of the trench and 7.45 OD to the south-east of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

### 4.9 Trench 9

4.9.1 Trench 9 was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction and was located to the north-west of the area of investigation.

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
9001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24 m	7.80m
9002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22 m	7.56m
9003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.34m

#### 4.9.2 Summary

A layer of subsoil (**9002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil. It reached a depth of 0.22 metres before reaching the natural (**9003**).

The natural brickearth (**9003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.23 OD to the north-east of the trench and 7.45 OD to the south-west of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

### 4.10 Trench 10

4.10.1 Trench 10 was orientated in a north to south direction and was located to the north of the area of investigation.

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
10001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32 m	7.83m

10002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13 m	7.51m
10003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.38m

#### 4.10.2 Summary

A layer of subsoil (**10002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil. It reached a depth of 0.13 metres before reaching the natural (**10003**).

The natural brickearth (**10003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.35 OD to the south of the trench and 7.40 OD to the north of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

### 4.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction and was located to the north-east of the area of investigation.

#### 4.11.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
11001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	7.49m
11002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26 m	7.32m
11003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.16m

#### 4.11.2 Summary

A layer of subsoil (**11002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil. It reached a depth of 0.26 metres before reaching the natural (**11003**).

The natural brickearth (**11003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.14 OD to the north-east of the trench and 7.18 OD to the south-west of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

### 4.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the west of the area of investigation. This trench was excavated past the natural brickearth (**12003**) and down to a layer of degraded chalk (**12004**).

#### 4.12.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
12001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13 m	7.84m
12002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32 m	7.71m
12003	Layer	Brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	0.50 m	7.39m

12004	Layer	Natural chalk	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	6.89m
12006	Fill	Fill of feature	N/A	1.6 m	0.35 m	7.38m
12007	Cut	Cut of feature	N/A	1.6 m	0.35 m	7.38m

#### 4.12.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**12003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed at 7.39 m OD across the trench. A layer of natural degraded chalk (**12004**), a light yellow silty clay, was visible underneath the brickearth. A layer of subsoil (**12002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil (**12001**).

A single feature [**12007**] was observed within the section of the trench at the eastern end (Figure 4). It truncated the natural brickearth (**12003**) and lay underneath the subsoil (**12002**). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave profile. The single fill was a light yellowish grey silt (**12006**). It is likely this is a geological feature caused by variation in the natural rather than archaeological.

#### 4.13 Trench 13

4.13.1 Trench 13 was orientated in a north - south direction and was located to the centre of the area of investigation. This trench was excavated past the natural brickearth (**13003**) and down to a layer of degraded chalk (**13004**).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
13001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16 m	7.81m
13002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26 m	7.65m
13003	Layer	Natural Brickearth	Tr.	Tr.	0.64 m	7.39m
13004	Layer	Natural Chalk	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	6.75m
13006	Fill	Fill of Feature	N/A	1.6 m	0.35 m	7.40m
13007	Cut	Cut of Feature	N/A	1.6 m	0.35 m	7.40m

#### 4.13.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**13003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed at 7.39 m OD across the trench. A layer of natural degraded chalk (**13004**), a light yellow silty clay, was visible underneath the brickearth. A layer of subsoil (**13002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil (**13001**).

A single feature [**13007**] was observed within the section of the trench at the eastern end (Figure 4). It truncated the natural brickearth (**13003**) and lay underneath the subsoil (**13002**). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat profile. The cut of the feature was difficult to observe on the southern edge. The single fill was a mid orangish grey clayey silt (**13006**). It is likely this is a geological feature caused by variation in the natural rather than archaeological.

#### 4.14 Trench 14

4.14.1 Trench 14 was orientated in a north-east - south-west direction and was located to the centre of the area of investigation (Figure 4).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
14001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.11 m	7.60m
14002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19 m	7.49m
14003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.30m
14004	Cut	Cut of Linear	2.52 m seen in trench	0.94 m	0.41 m	7.46m
14005	Fill	Fill of Linear	2.52 m seen in trench	0.94 m	0.41 m	7.46m

##### 4.14.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**14003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.26 m OD to the south-west of the trench and 7.35 m OD to the north-east of the trench. A layer of subsoil (**14002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil (**14001**).

A single linear feature [**14004**] crossed the trench at the southern end in a north-west to south-east orientation. It had smooth and moderately sloping sides and was concave in profile. The single fill was a light greyish brown silty clay (**14005**).

#### 4.15 Trench 15

4.15.1 Trench 15 was orientated in a north-west to south-east direction and was located to the east of the area of investigation.

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
15001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25 m	7.76m
15002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20 m	7.51m
15003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.31m
15004	Layer	Redeposit	6.3 m	Tr.	0.45m	7.65m

##### 4.15.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**15003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.29 m OD to the south-east of the trench and 7.33 m OD to the north-west of the trench. A layer of subsoil (**15002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay over the

natural brickearth (**15003**).

A layer of redeposited material (**15004**) was located in section to the southern end of the trench, underlying the topsoil and overlying the subsoil. It was a mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional chalk and flint nodules. The layer may have acted as a levelling deposit for the sports field and it likely to be very modern in date. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

#### **4.16 Trench 16**

4.16.1 Trench 16 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the east of the area of investigation.

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
16001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10 m	8.15m
16002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	8.05m
16003	Layer	Redeposit	4.5 m	Tr.	0.18 m	7.68m
16004	Layer	Levelling deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.62 m	7.88m
16005	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.34m

##### **4.16.2 Summary**

The natural brickearth (**16005**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.22 m OD to the east of the trench and 7.45 m OD to the west of the trench. A layer of subsoil (**16002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil (**16001**) and over a layer of redeposited natural (**16003**).

The layer of redeposited brickearth was discovered at the eastern end of the trench (**16003**). It was a mid orangish brown silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecking. It overlay levelling deposit (**16004**).

The levelling deposit was a mid brownish grey silty clay containing charcoal inclusions, chalk flecking and modern inclusions including post-medieval pottery (**16004**). No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

#### **4.17 Trench 17**

4.17.1 Trench 17 was orientated in a north to south direction and was located to the south-west of the area of investigation.

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
17001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27 m	7.91 m
17002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14 m	7.64m



17003	Layer	Levelling deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.23 m	7.50m
17004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.27m

#### 4.17.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**17004**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.12 m OD to the south of the trench and 7.42 m OD to the north of the trench. A layer of subsoil (**17002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil (**17001**) and over a layer of made ground (**17003**).

The made ground was a mid grey silty stone layer (**17003**) containing frequent medium sub-rounded stones and occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

### 4.18 Trench 18

Trench 18 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the south of the area of investigation.

#### 4.18.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
18001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19 m	7.70m
18002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10 m	7.51m
18003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.41m
18004	Fill	Linear	2 m	0.55 m	0.25 m	7.43m
18005	Cut	Linear	2 m	0.55 m	0.25 m	7.43m
18006	Fill	Linear	2 m	0.4 m	0.2 m	7.39m
18007	Cut	Linear	2 m	0.4 m	0.2 m	7.39m
18008	Fill	Linear	2 m	0.25 m	0.15 m	7.44m
18009	Cut	Linear	2 m	0.25 m	0.15 m	7.44m
18010	Fill	Linear	2 m	0.15 m	0.10 m	7.39m
18011	Cut	Linear	2 m	0.15 m	0.10 m	7.39m
18012	Fill	Linear	2 m	0.20 m	0.2 m	7.29m
18013	Cut	Linear	2 m	0.20 m	0.2 m	7.29m
18014	Fill	Posthole	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.10 m	7.37m
18015	Cut	Posthole	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.10 m	7.37m
18016	Fill	Posthole	0.20 m	0.20 m	0.10 m	7.39m
18017	Cut	Posthole	0.20 m	0.20 m	0.10 m	7.39m
18018	Fill	Posthole	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.10 m	7.41m
18019	Cut	Posthole	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.10 m	7.41m
18020	Fill	Posthole	0.20 m	0.20 m	0.05 m	7.40m
18021	Cut	Posthole	0.20 m	0.20 m	0.05 m	7.40m
18022	Fill	Posthole	0.20 m	0.20 m	0.10 m	7.39m
18023	Cut	Posthole	0.20 m	0.20 m	0.10 m	7.39m
18024	Fill	Posthole	0.27 m	0.27 m	N/A	7.40m
18025	Cut	Posthole	0.27 m	0.27 m	N/A	7.40m
18026	Fill	Posthole	0.27 m	0.27 m	N/A	7.39m

18027	Cut	Posthole	0.27 m	0.27 m	N/A	7.39m
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#### 4.18.2 Summary

The natural brickearth **(18003)**, a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.28 m OD to the east of the trench and 7.53 m OD to the west of the trench. A layer of subsoil **(18002)**, a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil **(18001)**.

Seven postholes and five linears were all discovered in close proximity to the far eastern extent of the trench (Figure 5).

Five linears were uncovered at the eastern end of the trench in an approximate north to south orientation **[18005]**, **[18007]**, **[18009]**, **[18011]** and **[18013]**.

Linear features **[18009]**, **[18011]** and **[18013]** are all parallel to one another at an approximate distance of 0.15 to 0.2 metres. They all had moderately smooth sides and concave bases and in general were filled with mid greyish brown silts **(18008)**, **(18010)** and **(18012)**.

The two linear features to the west of the group **[18005]** and **[18007]** are directly related. Linear **[18007]** had sharply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a mid greyish brown silt **(18006)**. Linear **[18007]** truncated linear **[18005]**. Linear **[18005]** had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill was a mid greyish brown silt **(18004)**. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this fill.

Seven postholes were uncovered at the far eastern extent of the trench in a north to south alignment **[18015]**, **[18017]**, **[18019]**, **[18021]**, **[18023]**, **[18025]** and **[18027]**. All of the postholes were in general sub-circular in shape with moderately sloping sides and had a concave profile. All of the postholes had a single fill that was in general a mid greyish brown silt **(18014)**, **(18016)**, **(18018)**, **(18020)**, **(18022)**, **(18024)** and **(18026)**.

One of the postholes **[18021]** was slightly smaller than the other postholes and slightly out of alignment to the west. Posthole **[18023]** was slightly disturbed by the modern drain running in a north-east to south-west direction across the trench. Postholes **[18025]** and **[18027]** represent the very southern and northern postholes uncovered respectively and were not excavated as they were partially underneath the baulks.

#### 4.19 Trench 19

4.19.1 Trench 19 was orientated in a north - south direction and was located to the south of the area of investigation.

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max.	Max.	Deposit	Height
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			<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>m.AOD</b>
19001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33 m	7.82m
19002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22 m	7.49m
19003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.27m
19004	Cut	Cut of Pit	1.06 m	2.16 m	0.18 m	7.45m
19005	Fill	Fill of Pit	1.06 m	2.16 m	0.18 m	7.45m
19006	Cut	Cut of Pit	0.33	0.41 m	0.19 m	7.15m
19007	Fill	Fill of Pit	0.33	0.41 m	0.19 m	7.15m

#### 4.19.2 Summary

The natural brickearth **(19003)**, a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.24 OD to the south of the trench and 7.30 OD to the north of the trench. A layer of subsoil **(19002)**, a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil **(19001)**.

Two pits were uncovered in this trench. A large pit **[19004]** was discovered in the centre of the trench. It was oval in shape, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The single fill was a light yellowish brown clay **(19005)** that contained Roman pottery and ceramic building material (CBM).

A smaller pit **[19006]** was uncovered to the north of the trench. It was semi-circular in shape with sharp sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill was a mid orangish/greyish brown clay **(19007)** that contained Roman pottery and animal bone.

### 4.20 Trench 20

4.20.1 Trench 20 was orientated in a north to south direction and was located to the south-east corner of the area of investigation.

List of recorded contexts

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Deposit Depth</b>	<b>Height m.AOD</b>
20001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.21 m	7.62m
20002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	7.41m
20003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.24m

#### 4.20.2 Summary

A layer of subsoil **(20002)**, a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil. It reached a depth of 0.17 metres before reaching the natural **(20003)**. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the subsoil layer.

The natural brickearth **(20003)**, a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.07 OD to the north of the trench and 7.42 OD to the south of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

#### 4.21 Trench 21

4.21.1 Trench 21 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the south-west corner of the area of investigation (Figure 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
21001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26 m	7.56m
21002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.11 m	7.30m
21003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.19m
21004	Cut	Linear	1.88 m	0.43 m	0.21 m	7.22m
21005	Fill	Linear	1.88 m	0.43 m	0.21 m	7.22m

##### 4.21.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**21003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.13 m OD to the east of the trench and 7.25 m OD to the west of the trench. A layer of subsoil (**21002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil (**21001**).

A single linear feature [**21004**] was observed at the centre of the trench orientated in a north-west to south-east direction. It had steep and smoothly sloping sides and a concave profile. The single fill (**21005**) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones (Figure 6).

#### 4.22 Trench 22

4.22.1 Trench 22 was orientated in a north to south direction and was located to the south of the area of investigation (Figure 2).

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
22001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29 m	7.84m
22002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13 m	7.55m
22003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.42m
22004	Cut	Pit	0.56 m	1.15 m	0.14 m	7.57m
22005	Fill	Pit	0.56 m	1.15 m	0.14 m	7.57m
22006	Cut	Linear	1.9 m	0.66 m	0.14 m	7.47m
22007	Fill	Linear	1.9 m	0.66 m	0.14 m	7.47m

#### 4.22.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**22003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.30 m OD to the north of the trench and 7.54 m OD to the south of the trench. A layer of subsoil (**22002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil (**22001**).

A pit [**22004**] was uncovered to the south of the trench, partially obscured by the far western baulk. It was sub-circular in shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave profile. The single fill was a mid brown clayey silt containing several modern iron objects (**22005**) (Fig 6)

A linear feature [**22006**] was uncovered at the north of the trench, orientated in an east to west direction. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave profile. The single fill was a mid orangish brown silty clay containing Roman pottery sherds (**22007**).

#### 4.23 Trench 23

Trench 23 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the south-east of the area of investigation (Figure 2).

##### 4.23.1 List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
23001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33 m	7.95m
23002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	7.62m
23003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.45m
23004	Cut	Linear	2 m	0.4 m	0.26 m	7.45m
23005	Fill	Linear	2 m	0.4 m	0.26 m	7.45m
23008	Cut	Pit	0.41 m	0.35 m	0.14 m	7.57m
23009	Fill	Pit	0.41 m	0.35 m	0.14 m	7.57m

##### 4.23.2 Summary

The natural brickearth (**23003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.43 m OD to the south of the trench and 7.47 m OD to the north of the trench. A layer of subsoil (**23002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay over the natural and underneath the topsoil (**23001**).

A linear feature [**23004**] truncating a small pit [**23008**] was noted towards the centre of this trench. Linear [**23004**] was orientated in a north to south direction. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. The single fill was a mid orangish greyish brown silty clay with frequent flecks of manganese (**23005**).

A small pit [**23008**] was sub-circular in shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill was a light greyish brown silty clay

(23009).

#### **4.24 Trench 24**

Trench 23 was orientated in an east to west direction and was located to the west of the area of investigation.

##### **4.24.1 List of recorded contexts**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Length</b>	<b>Max. Width</b>	<b>Deposit Depth</b>	<b>Height m.AOD</b>
24001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22 m	7.78m
24002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17 m	7.56m
24003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.39m

##### **4.24.2 Summary**

A layer of subsoil (**24002**), a mid brown silty clay, lay underneath the topsoil. It reached a depth of 0.17 metres before reaching the natural (**24003**).

The natural brickearth (**24003**), a mid orange clayey silt with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and flint nodules, was observed between 7.32 OD to the east of the trench and 7.45 OD to the west of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were discovered within this trench.

## **5.0 THE FINDS**

### **5.1 Spot-Dates**

Context	Spot-date	Feature type
1004	Later Bronze Age	Fill of linear
5002	post-medieval	Subsoil
5006	post-medieval	Field drain
16003	post-medieval	Re-deposited brickearth
16004	post-medieval	Levelling deposit
18004	Roman	Fill of linear
19005	Roman (possibly 1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2 <sup>nd</sup> century)	Fill of pit
19007	Roman	Fill of pit
20002	Roman	Subsoil
22007	Early Iron Age	Fill of linear

Table 2: Pottery Spot-dates

### **5.2 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty**

5.2.1 A small assemblage of 17 sherds weighing 78g was recovered from the evaluation. Two contexts contained small prehistoric sherds. Context [22007] contains two small sherds in well-burnished fabric with sparse, well sorted flint of less than 1mm in a silty matrix. This fabric is comparable with an Early Iron Age fine ware fabric identified from recent excavations at Peacehaven (Doherty 2008, fabric FLINT 3). Context [1004] contains a much coarser flint tempered fabric with a quartz free matrix which can probably be dated to the Later Bronze Age.

5.2.2 Most of the Roman pottery consists of undiagnostic, locally produced grey and oxidised wares which cannot be closely dated. Context [19005] contains a base from a small Rowland's castle grey-ware jar. This ware is most widely distributed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD but may date anywhere between the late 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. A very small flaring rim sherd in the same context comes from a beaker, possibly a poppy-head or carinated form which may suggest a date in the earlier half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

### **5.3 The Post-Medieval Pottery by Trista Clifford**

5.3.1 Five fragments of post-medieval pottery weighing 36g were recovered from four contexts. Context [5006] contained the rim from a salt glazed stoneware jar. Contexts [5002] and [16004] both contained undiagnostic white china fragments. Earthenware flowerpot fragments were recovered from contexts [16003] and [16004]. The assemblage can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford**

5.4.1 A small assemblage of nine fragments weighing 194g was recovered from five separate contexts. Peg tile fragments were recovered from [5002], [5006], [11003], [16003] and [16004]. The fabrics are similar: well fired, fine sand tempered mixed red and buff clays with occasional quartz inclusions



<1mm and/or clay pellets up to <1mm. A fragment from [11003] has been subject to secondary heating. Context [5002] also contained an abraded fragment from a red brick in a sandy fabric with frequent iron rich inclusions <1mm.

#### **5.5 The Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

A small amount of fired clay was recovered: 12 fragments weighing 22g from three separate contexts. The fabric is fine sand with frequent organic voids and iron rich inclusions <1mm. The fragments are undiagnostic of form or function.

#### **5.6 The Stone** by Trista Clifford

A single piece of sand stone, possibly Horsham stone, with adherent pale buff sandy mortar on one side was recovered from [5006].

#### **5.7 The Flintwork** by Chris Butler

A small assemblage of 11 pieces weighing 432g was recovered during the work and is summarised in Table 3. All of the pieces are in various shades of grey, with a few pieces having a slight patination. At least two of the pieces have been manufactured on beach pebble flint.

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	6
Soft hammer-struck flake	1
Fragments	2
Multi- platform flake core	1
End scraper	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

Table 3: Prehistoric Flintwork

The debitage mostly comprises undiagnostic hard hammer-struck flakes, and fragments, some of which have been manufactured on beach pebbles. These have no evidence for platform preparation, and vary in size and shape, and suggest a later prehistoric date.

A single soft hammer-struck flake (no platform preparation) from 22007, together with the multiple-platform flake core (patinated flint with some platform preparation), and end scraper (manufactured on a patinated flake fragment) from 23003 are all likely to be earlier, and are probably early Neolithic or (less likely) Mesolithic.

#### **5.8 The Metal Finds** by Trista Clifford

A fragment of drawn copper alloy wire, RF<1> was recovered from context [22005], which also contained a piece of iron wire, RF<2>. Context [5002] contained a modern iron object of uncertain function consisting of a circular, hollow element, diameter 55mm, attached to an iron rod, RF<3>. The object is highly corroded and resembles a bicycle bell

**5.9      The Slag** by Trista Clifford

Context [16003] contained a single piece of undiagnostic slag.

**5.10     The Glass** by Trista Clifford

Clear window glass fragments were recovered from contexts [5002], [11003], and [16004]. Context [5002] also contained a rim fragment from a brown beer bottle.

**5.11     The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Trista Clifford

A stem fragment from an 18-19<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe was recovered from [11003].

**5.12     The Miscellaneous Finds** by Trista Clifford

A piece of modern tarmac and a burnt fragment of green linoleum were recovered from [16004].

**5.13     The Shell** by Trista Clifford

The upper valves of three edible oysters, *Ostrea edulis*, were recovered from the topsoil. Parasitic infestation is evident on one fragment; and all are abraded.

**5.14     The Animal Bone** by Gemma Driver

Five fragments of animal bone were recovered from two contexts within this site. Context [19007] produced one fragment of cattle sized long bone fragment. Context [5006] produced four fragments of a left cattle scapula. The scapula is unfused at both the proximal and distal end.

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)
1004	1	<2							1	6	1	96		
11003			2	12										
16003	1	4	1	4										
16004	2	20	3	68										
18004	1	4												
18012														
19005	12	62												
19007					1	8								
19007	1	6												
20002	1	4												
21002									1	22				
22007	2	2							2	37				
23003									5	170				
5002	1	4	2	24										
5006	1	8	1	86	4	76			2	194			1	66
TR14 us														
TR18 us							3	30						
Total	23	114	9	194	5	84	3	30	11	429	1	96	1	66

Context	Glass	wt (g)	Charcoal	wt (g)	Fired clay	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Linoleum	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)
1004												
11003	1	2									1	4
16003							1	12				
16004	1	6							1	10		
18004					2	4						
18012			1	<2								
19005					9	18						
19007												
19007												
20002												
21002												
22007												
23003												
5002	3	14										
5006												
TR14 us					1	<2						
TR18 us												
Total	5	22	1	0	12	22	1	12	1	10	1	4

Table 4: Finds Quantification

## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

- 6.1 Twenty-one samples were taken during an archaeological evaluation at Worthing College to establish evidence for environmental remains
- 6.2 The samples were processed in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves and their contents sorted. The flots were scanned using a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45. Sample contents are recorded in tables 5 and 6. Preliminary identifications have been made with reference to modern and archaeological comparative material in reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000). Nomenclature used follows Stace (2005).
- 6.3 The samples produced small quantities of charred botanicals including wood charcoal, crop and weed seeds as well as occasional chaff and grass stem fragments. Pot, fire cracked flint, iron and clay fragments were noted in the residues although many of the residues produced no archaeological or environmental remains.
- 6.4 Pulses (*Pisum sativum* L.- pea) and cereals such as *Triticum* sp. (wheat) were infrequent. Charred weeds seeds including *Carex* sp. (sedges), Gramineae (grass seeds), *Polygonum/Rumex* sp. (knotweeds/docks) were more common. The presence of fragments of grass stems and occasional glume bases is also interesting and these together with the weeds may be used to help determine the origin of the botanical remains within these features.
- 6.5 Many of the flots are considered to hold no potential for further work. This conclusion is based on a range of features. The majority of flots are dominated by uncharred roots and uncharred weed seeds are also present. The suggest a degree of modern disturbance. Many of the flots are also very small and charred botanicals are poorly represented which limits their potential for providing information regarding the activities taking place at the site. Samples <9>, <10>, <21> and <22> which contained weed seeds have some potential to provide evidence about the past vegetation environment.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
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1	12006	Fill	10	10	EMPTY				
2	13006	Fill	10	10	EMPTY				
3	1004	Fill	20	20			**	1	FCF*/18g
4	14005	Fill of linear	20	20	EMPTY				
6	19005	Fill of Roman Pit	40	40					Fe*/8g Clay*/8g Pot**/50g
8	4005	Fill of linear	10	10	EMPTY				
9	18010	Fill of linear	10	10	**	2	*	1	
10	18012	Fill of linear	10	10	**	4	**	2	Fe*/6g
11	22005	Fill of pit	10	10			*	1	
12	22007	Fill of linear	10	10			*	1	Pot*/6g
13	18014	Fill of p/h	2	2	EMPTY				
14	18016	Fill of p/h	2	2	EMPTY				
15	23005	Fill of linear	2	2	*	1			
16	18018	Fill of p/h	2	2	EMPTY				
17	18020	Fill of p/h	2	2	EMPTY				
18	18022	Fill of p/h	2	2	EMPTY				
19	18004	Fill of linear	10	10	**	4			
20	18006	Fill of linear	10	10	EMPTY				
21	18008	Fill of linear	10	10	*	1			
22	21005	Fill of linear	20	20	**	4	**	1	

Table 4: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250 ) & weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	12006	<5	95			*	*									
2	13006	<5	98				*									
3	1004	10	85			**	**	*	indet.	3	1	?	2	1	glume base cf. <i>Triticum spelta</i>	2
4	14005	25	95			*	**	*	indet.	3	*	indet	3	*	(1) glume base, (1) indet.	3
6	19005	60	95	*		*	**	*	(1) <i>Triticum</i> sp. & indet. frags		*	(1) Gramineae, (1) <i>Polygonum Rumex</i> sp.	2	*	(2) glume bases indet.	3
		35	90	*		**	**	*	indet.	3	**	(1) Gramineae, (1) <i>Polygonum Rumex</i> sp. & others to id.	2-3	*	Gramineae stem frags	2
8	4005	20	98			*	**				*	to id	2			

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
9	18010	5	30		*	**	**	*	(1) <i>Hordeum</i> sp., (1) <i>Pisum sativum</i> & indet frags	2	*	incl. <i>Carex</i> sp. & others to id	2	*	Gramineae stem frags	2
10	18012	20	40	**	*	**	***	*	(1) <i>Pisum sativum</i> , <i>Carex</i> sp., & cf. <i>Pisum</i> sp.	2	*	<i>Polygonum</i> <i>Rumex</i> sp. & indet	2	*	Gramineae stem frags	2
11	22005	10	60	**	*	**	***				*	<i>Rubus</i> sp. Chenopodiaceae, cf. <i>Silene</i> sp. & <i>Brassica</i> sp.	2			
12	22007	<5	95	*		*	**				*	1 cf. <i>Silene</i> sp., <i>Brassica</i> sp.	2			
13	18014	<2	95				*									
14	18016	<2	98		*			*								
15	23005	5	98	*		*	**	*	frag. <i>Avena</i> <i>Bromus</i> sp.	3	*	indet.	2			
16	18018	<5	40	*			*				*	cf. <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	3			
17	18020	Empty														
18	18022	<5	80	*		*	**				*	to id	2	*	Gramineae stem frags & 1 detached embryo	2
19	18004	25	85	*	**	**	***	*	(1) <i>Triticum</i> sp.	2-3	*	to id	2	*	charred bark fragments	
20	18006	20	85	*	*	**	**	*	<i>Pisum sativum</i> & other pulses	2	*	to id	2-3	*	Gramineae stem frags	2
21	18008	30	60	**	**	**	***	*	(1) cf. <i>Pisum sativum</i>	2-3	*	<i>Carex</i> sp., Gramineae	2	*	Gramineae stem frags	2
22	21005	40	50	**	*	**	**				*	cf. <i>Brassica</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, <i>Carex</i> sp.	2-3	*	Gramineae stem frags	2

Table 5: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation 1 (good), 2 (moderate) and 3 (poor).

## 7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The excavation of twenty-four trenches across the area of excavation has revealed several groupings of features.
- 7.2 A group of features was noted at the very northern extent of the area of investigation. Two termini were orientated in a north-east to south-west orientation in **Trench 1** with a gap of approximately 2 metres, indicating a possible entrance of a boundary, possibly related to field systems. Fire cracked flint was recovered from the fill of feature [1007] and a Late Bronze Age pottery sherd from the fill of feature [1005]. A smaller linear in **Trench 4**, [4004], is not as large as the previous features; however, it may form a separate agricultural boundary from the features in **Trench 1**.
- 7.3 A single feature was observed as an outlier to the north-west corner of the area of investigation. Pit [7004] was shallow in nature and contained no finds and consequently is difficult to characterise further.
- 7.4 Levelling deposits, (15004), (16003) and (16004), lie to the far eastern extent of the site in **Trenches 15 and 16**. These deposits are post-medieval in date, dated by the finds recovered from them, and probably represent levelling of the surface for the sports field. The fact that the deposits are localised to the south of **Trench 15** and the east of **Trench 16**, may indicate a dip or hollow once existed on this part of the site.
- 7.5 A linear feature [14004] lies to the west of these levelling deposits as an outlier in **Trench 14**. Large in size and regular in shape, this linear probably represents another agricultural boundary, similar to the linear features at the very north of the site; however, the feature does not appear in trenches in either direction indicating possibly that it is short in length.
- 7.6 Two features were seen in the sections of **trenches 12 and 13**. Both features, [12007] and [13007], were irregular in shape and had sterile fills suggesting that they were natural in origin.
- 7.7 The main concentration of features lay in the south of the area of investigation. Five parallel linear features and a linear series of seven postholes were orientated in a north to south direction in **Trench 18**. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of linear [18005]. Two pits [19004] and [19006] containing Roman pottery lay to the east of these features in **Trench 19** and a single pit [22004] and an east to west orientated linear [22006], containing Roman pottery, lay to the south in **Trench 22**. A linear feature [21004] lay to the south-west in **Trench 21** and a linear feature cutting a pit layer to the south east in **Trench 23**. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features. While it was not possible to form a discernable pattern, the concentration of features in this part of the site does indicate the presence of Roman activity.



**8.0 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1** The results of this evaluation have indicated that there is evidence on this site for activity taking place as early as the Bronze Age, focused to the north of the area of investigation. These features appear to represent agricultural activity. A separate phase of activity appears to have taken place in the Roman period, concentrated to the south of the area of investigation. While there may be some evidence of habitation to the south of the site, through postholes and domestic refuse, the majority of the features indicate agricultural field systems.
- 8.2** From the discussion of the results it is clear that features of the most archaeological value appear to be clustered to the northern and southern limits of excavation. The centre of the site appears to have been affected by levelling in certain areas, probably to adapt the land for use as a sports pitch. Only one feature of note, within Trench 14, lay in the centre of the site.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The co-operation and assistance of Lousie de Boer (Estates Manager) and Maurice Link of Worthing Sixth Form College and Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) is gratefully acknowledged.

### SMR Summary Form

Site Code	WCB 08					
Identification Name and Address	Worthing Sixth Form College, Bolsover Road, Worthing, West Sussex					
County, District &or Borough	Worthing, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	512335, 103290					
Geology	British Geological Survey Sheets 318333 - UpperMiddle Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3255					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 7 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> April '08	Excav.	WB.	Other		
SponsorClient	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA✓	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern✓		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Worthing Sixth Form College, Bolsover Road,, Worthing, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 7th and 16<sup>th</sup> April 2008 on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd. Twenty Four trenches, all measuring 20 metres in length by 1.8 metres in width were excavated across the area.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest activity on the site was from the Later the Bronze Age, seen through pottery finds and fire cracked flint and was located to the north of the site.</i></p> <p><i>A separate phase of activity, dating to the Roman period, lay to the south of the site. A series of linear features, postholes and pits revealed sherds of Roman pottery within their fills.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-42174**

**Project details**

Project name      Worthing Sixth Form College

Short description of the project      An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Worthing Sixth Form College, Bolsover Road,, Worthing, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 7th and 16th April 2008 on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd. Twenty Four trenches, all measuring 20 metres in length by 1.8 metres in width were excavated across the area of proposed development. The underlying natural brickearth of a mid orange clayey silt, was encountered at a maximum height of 7.53 m OD to the north of the area of investigation (Trench 1) falling away to 7.16 m OD to the south-east corner of the area of investigation (Trench 16). The earliest identifiable activity on the site was in the Bronze Age. The termini of two large linear features and a smaller linear feature lay to the north of the site (within Trenches 1 and 4). These features represent Prehistoric agricultural activity, dated by finds of pottery sherds and fire cracked flint within their fills. A separate phase of activity, dating to the Roman period, lay to the south of the site. A series of linear features, postholes and pits (Trenches 18, 19, 22 and 23) possible relate to occupation of this area. Dating evidence in the form of sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fills of these features. Other post-medieval or modern levelling deposits, were encountered, mainly in the centre of the area of investigation. These deposits relate to the modern use of this area as allotments and later as a Sports field in the 20th century.

Project dates      Start: 07-04-2008 End: 16-04-2008

Previous/future work      No Not known

Type of project      Field evaluation

Site status      None

Current Land use      Other 14 - Recreational usage

Methods & techniques      'Sample Trenches'

Development type      Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt      Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process      Between deposition of an application and determination

---

### **Project location**

Country      England

Site location      WEST SUSSEX WORTHING WORTHING Worthing Sixth Form College

Postcode      BN13 1

Study area      12480.00 Square metres

Site coordinates      TQ 512335 103290 50.8720682550 0.149661739896 50 52 19 N 000 08 58 E Point

Height OD      Min: 7.16m Max: 7.53m

---

### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation      Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator      CgMs Consulting

Project design originator      CgMs Consulting

Project      Jon Sygrave

directormanager

Project supervisor Nick Garland

Type of sponsorfunding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Worthing Museum

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics'

Digital Archive recipient na

Digital Media available 'Geophysics','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Worthing Museum

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Map','Notebook - Excavation','Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished documentmanuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at Worthing Sixth Form College. Bolsover Road, Worthing, West Sussex

Author(s)Editor(s) Garland, N

Other bibliographic 2008041

details

Date 2008

Issuer or  
publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or  
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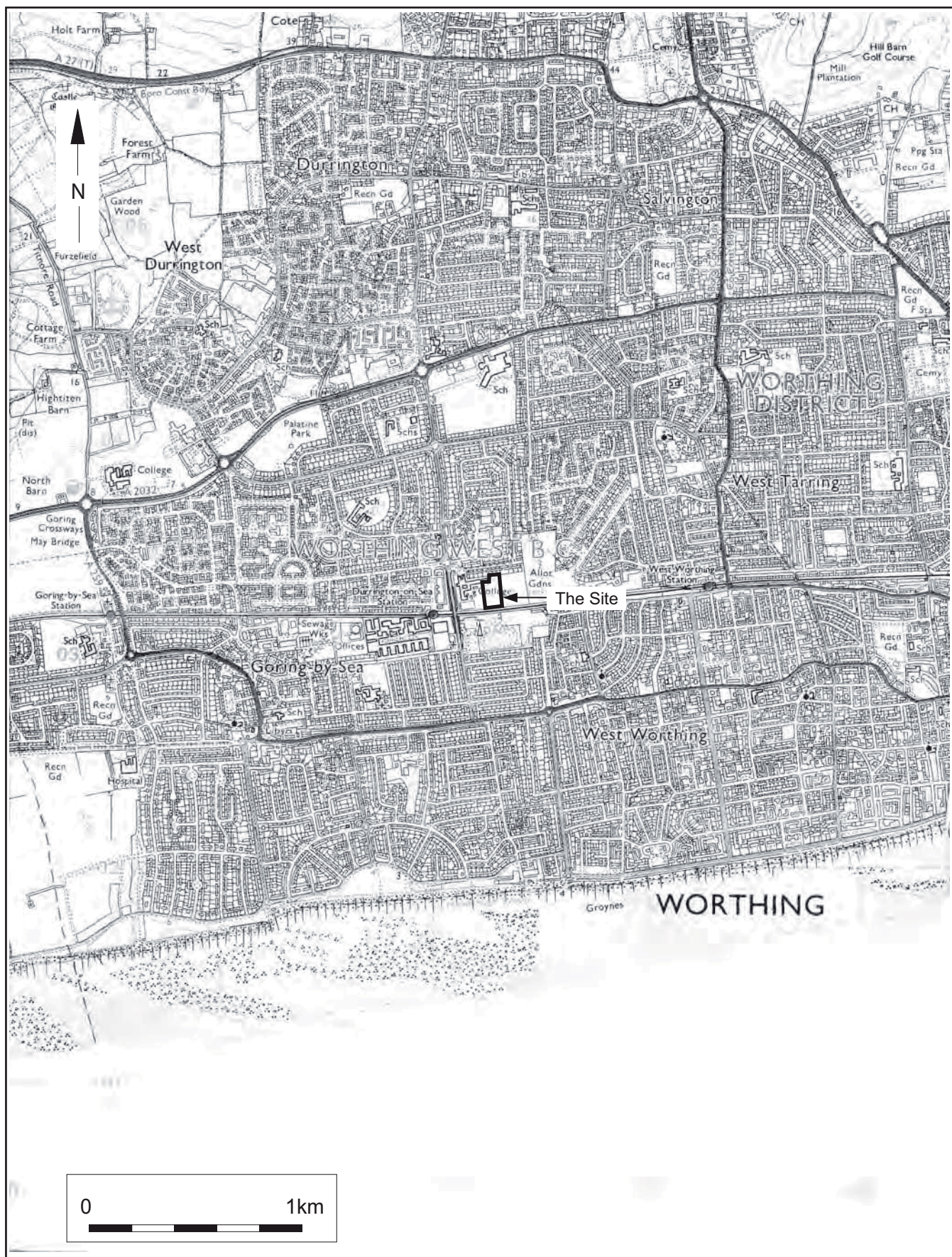
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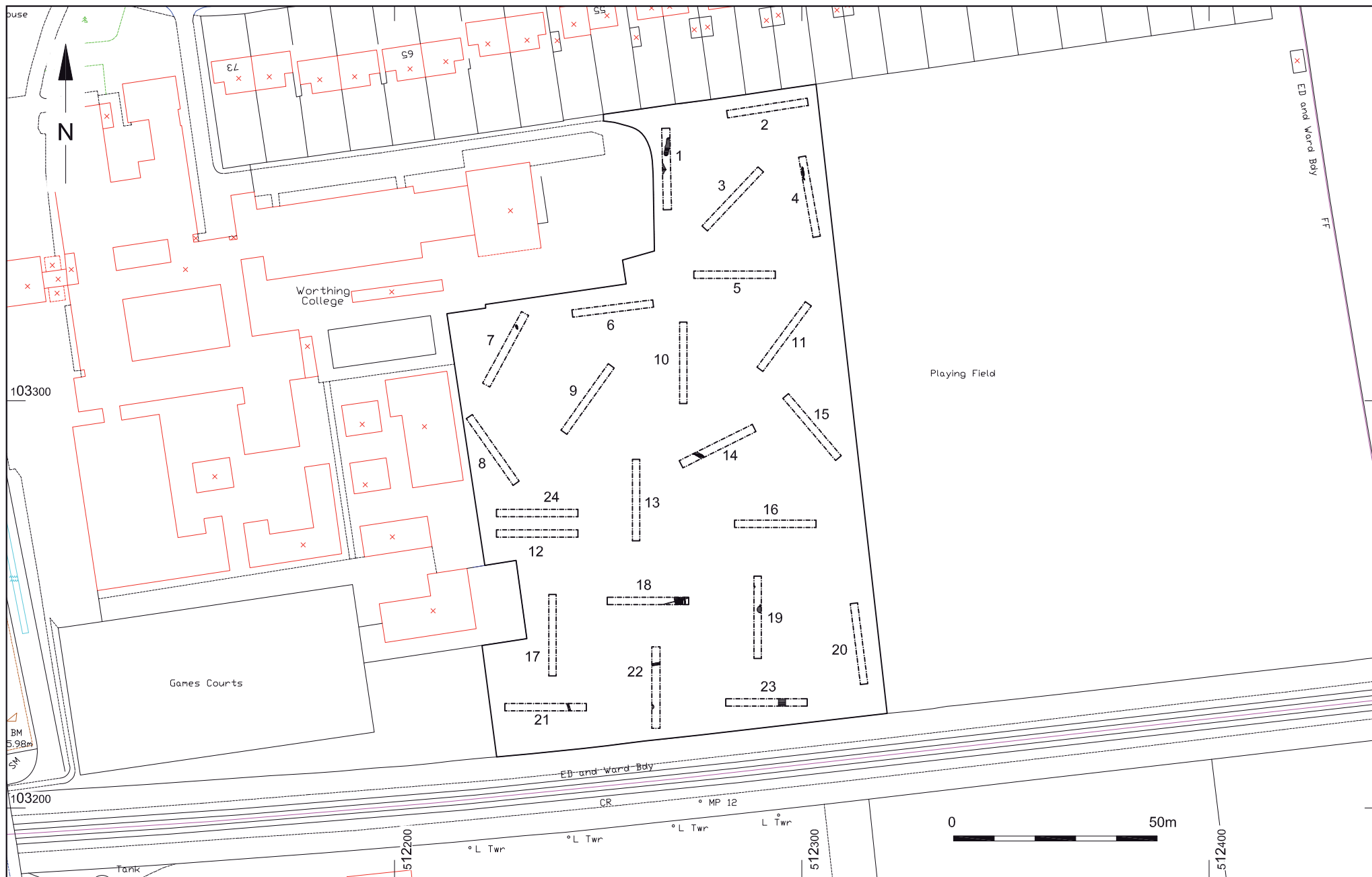
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14

© Archaeology South-East		Worthing Sixth Form College, Bolsover Road	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3255	May 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2008041	Drawn by: JLR		

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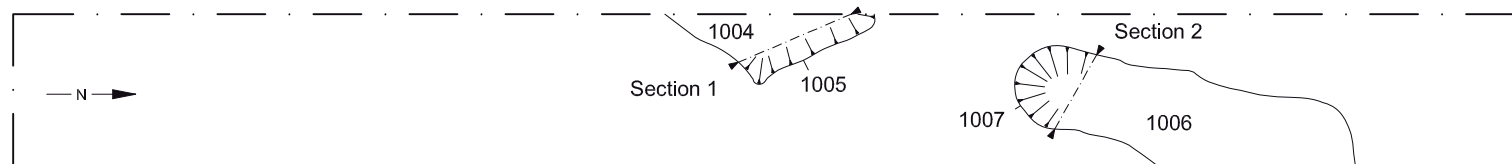
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Report Ref: 2008041

May 2008  
Drawn by: RC

Trench Location

Fig. 2

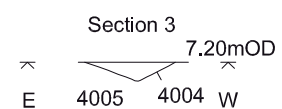
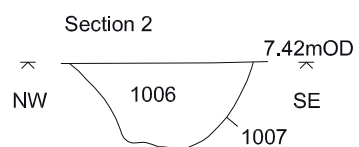
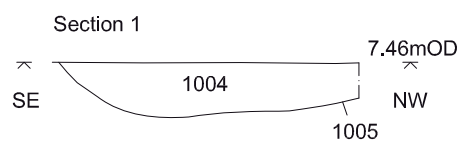
Trench 1



Trench 4



0 2m



0 1m

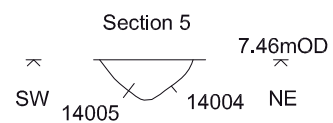
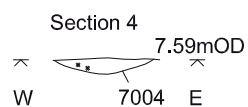
Trench 7



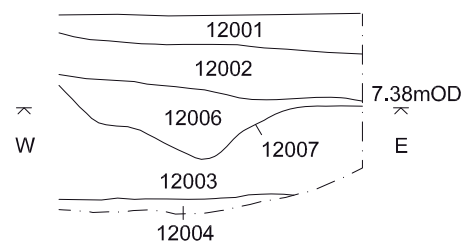
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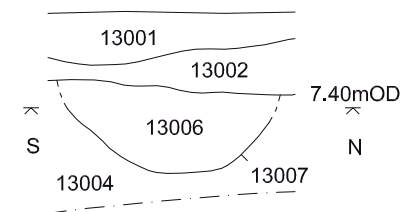
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Section 6 (Trench 12)

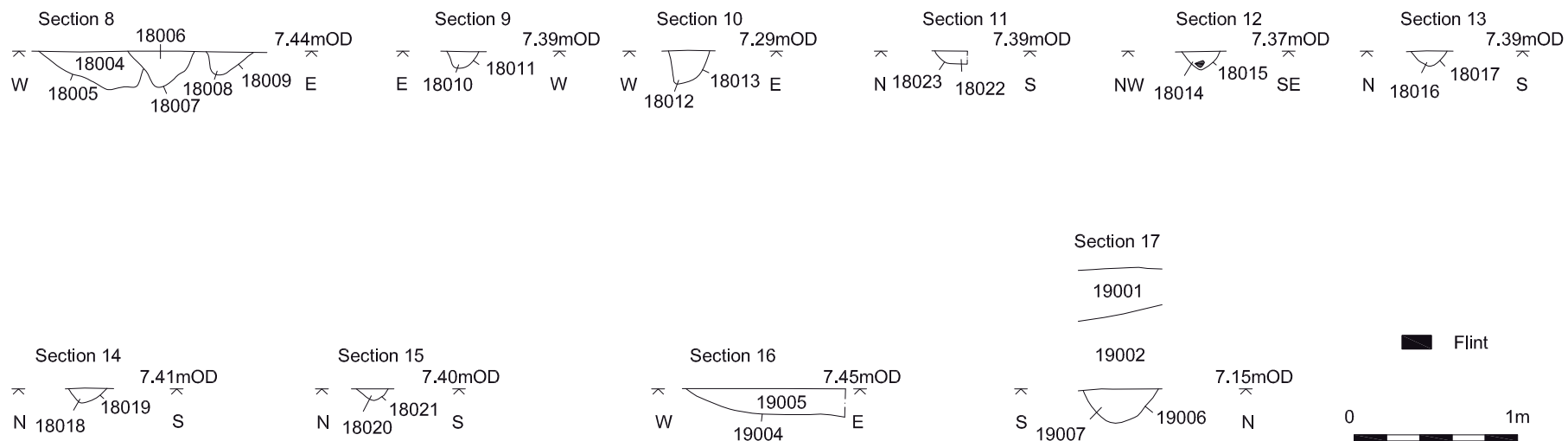
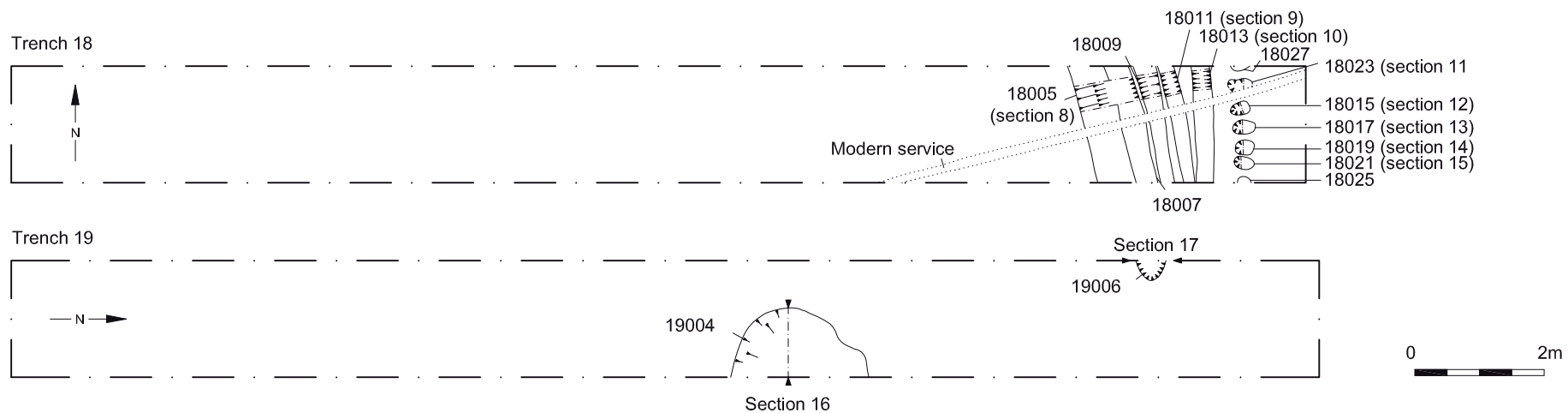


Section 7 (Trench 13)



▪ Charcoal

0 1m



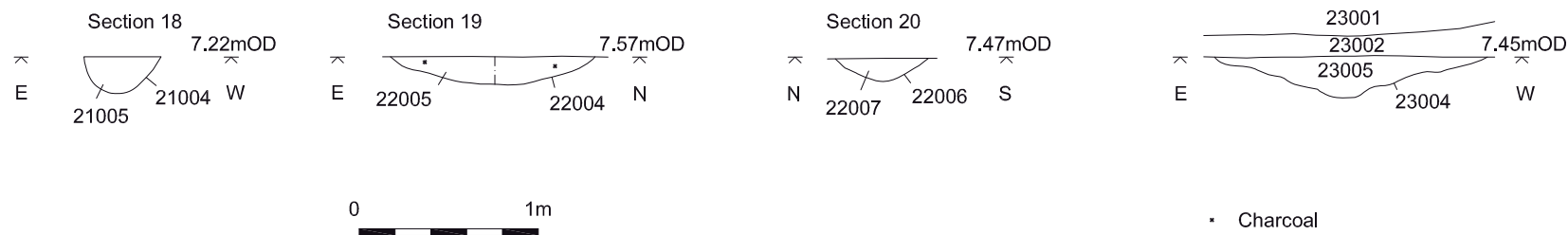
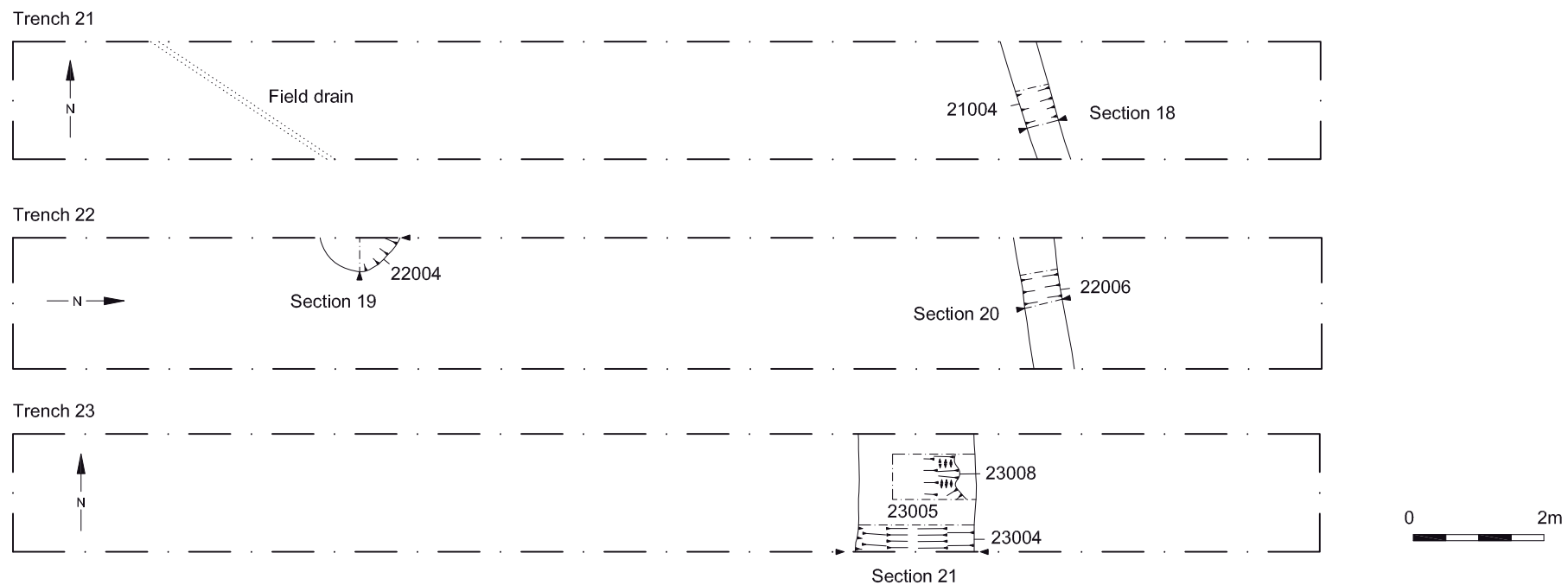




Plate 1: North-East facing section of linear feature [1/005]



Plate 2: South-West facing section of linear feature [1/007]





Plate 3: South-East facing section of linear feature [14/004]



Plate 4: Linear alignment of postholes in Trench 18 - facing east





Plate 5: South facing section of pit [19/004]



Plate 6: North-West facing section of linear feature [21/004]





Plate 7: East facing section of linear [22/006]

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